The byssus was attached to the soft parts at about one-fourth distance from the anterior to the posterior end.

One of the *texasensis* had a byssus cylindrical in shape, about half the diameter of a human hair laid alongside for comparison. But that of the others and also of the *fallaciosus* was roughly ribbon-shaped, and resembled a flat piece of "molasses pulled-candy," both in texture and in contour. While wet they were very elastic, but exceedingly brittle when dry, appearing to be of the same composition as the ligament of the shell. These ribbons were irregularly twisted, now to the right, now to the left, as well as vertically undulatory. This gave them a sort of spiral spring effect which was quite noticeable.

The proximal end, when separated from the soft parts by slight traction, was bulb-shaped and attached to a style-like process which occasionally could be drawn from between the valves. My appliances were not equal to the task of determining whether this process was an outgrowth of the foot or of the mantle. The distal ends were attached to quite a little raft of heterogeneous material, and I believe that this "raft" serves to make a float, analogous to the balloons by which spiders sail through the air in the autumn months. None of them seemed to be directly fastened to any large body such as sticks or old shells, but merely entangled with the moss or algæ growing on the sticks, etc. The lengths of these byssi were about three to eight inches.

Several very small *Quadrulas* were taken. But no byssus was noted on any of them. Could this feature be a characteristic of *Lampsilis* and closely allied genera?

A NEW GUPPYA FROM FLORIDA.

BY HENRY A. PILSBRY.

Guppya miamiensis n. sp.

The shell is perforate, almost exactly like *Guppya gundlachi* in shape, size and color; glossy and smooth, with *no trace of spiral lines*, even under high magnification. Alt. 1.5, diam. 2.3 mm., whorls $3\frac{3}{4}$.

Miami, Dade Co., Florida. Types no. 77083 A. N. S. P., collected by S. N. Rhoads, 1899.

In Mr. Rhoads' list of Miami shells, published in a former num-

ber of this journal, this was listed as *G. gundlachi*. Mr. Geo. H. Clapp, who obtained some of Rhoads' specimens, directed my attento its distinctness. *G. gundlachi* occurs at a neighboring locality, Lemon City, Fla., as well as throughout the St. John's valley, and in west Florida—probably extending all over the peninsula. It was collected by Mr. Singley at Hidalgo, Texas, and is a well-known West Indian and Mexican species. *G. gundlachi* is invariably characterized by the presence of a sculpture of very minute regular and close, spiral striæ, as mentioned in the descriptions of Pfeiffer, von Martens and others, and as I have confirmed in numerous specimens from Florida, Texas, Mexico and the West Indies.

NEW LAND SNAILS OF THE JAPANESE EMPIRE.

BY H. A. PILSBRY AND Y. HIRASE.

Euhota luhuana yakushimana n. var.

Shell small with conic spire, yellowish red-brown or bright yellowish green, indistinctly streaked with darker or sometimes with two or three bands faintly indicated; wrinkle striate with dense fine spiral lines as usual. Whorls $5\frac{1}{2}$, the last very deeply descending below the periphery of the preceding whorl. Umbilicus very narrow and rapidly contracting within. Aperture nearly horizontal, the upper and lower margins subparallel; peristome narrowly reflexed, thickened within.

Alt. 17.5, diam. 23. width of umbilicus 2 mm.

Alt. 17, diam. 23, width of umbilicus 2.5 mm.

Yakushima, Osumi. Types no. 85752 A. N. S. P., from no. 895 of Mr. Hirase's collection.

This race has the small, contracted umbilicus of *E. l. nesiotica*, but it differs in the very small size and conic spire.

Ganesella moellendorffiana n. sp.

Shell openly umbilicate, depressed, with low conic spire, the base concave around the moderately open umbilicus, one-tenth the diameter of the shell; thin, reddish brown, with a narrow, darker band above and a pale band at the periphery. Surface glossy, weakly marked with growth-wrinkles and densely engraved with minute, spiral lines. Whorls 6, convex, very slowly and regularly increasing, the last but